

SALT LAKE IS THE CENTER.

More Reasons Why Capital Should Come This Way.

IT IS UTAH'S CHIEF CITY.

Natural and Artificial Elements to be Found Here.

Every Advantage that Anyone Could Desire—A Superior Situation in Every Respect—Utah's Various Industries.

O happiness! Our being's end and aim. The truth in the poet's song is the basis of all morals and all philosophy. To attain the greatest happiness has been the problem of all philosophy since man began to think.

Leaving aside the abstractions of the philosophers' homilies and turning to the practical book of every day life, we find the highest and fullest happiness concentrated in the home. There focuses the efforts of human existence. The infant's life has the home for its circumference. Old age has it for its centre. Youth, ambition and impetus, flies furthest from its influence; but when most distant from the land of birth, is nearest the new home of its own creation. The old is the pattern of the new. Home influence is a force as constant and irresistible as gravitation itself.

Upon man, the head of a family, devolves the responsibility of selecting that location for the home which most nearly possesses all the elements that make life pleasant. These elements may be classified as the "natural" and the "artificial."

THE NATURAL ELEMENTS to be sought are those which contribute to health. These are pure air, pure water, bright sun, and a fruitful scenery. For the lack of these nothing else can make amends.

The artificial elements are those which society provides. Within these agents go where he pleases, and are limitations upon every man to which even considerations of health almost have to give way. However enchanting the scene, however sweet the waters or invigorating the breezes, one is forced to make his home where he can find remunerative employment for his special abilities. Many a seaside or mountain resort is a veritable paradise of beauty; yet it contains little more than the temporary shade of wealth and fashion because it offers no means by which the average citizen can earn a subsistence. To the ordinary worker it is inaccessible as if it never had existed. It is, then, of vital importance to the homeseeker, that the place which offers him health likewise offers him means of employment whereby he can support himself and family.

Yet even remunerative service and healthful surroundings do not of themselves make the ideal place for a home. Modern society has imposed other needs, quite numerous, the satisfaction of which are essential to the perfect home. Of these the most important are churches, schools, roads, sidewalks, rapid transportation, protection from crime, good neighbors, and cheap food, fuel and clothing.

In what manner and degree does Salt Lake supply these requirements of the ideal home-site?

Before roads were planted into the soil, before rails marked the landscape, before brick or board had been fashioned into an habitation, the site upon which Salt Lake stands bore

EVERY NATURAL ADVANTAGE FOR A HOME.

Well may the devoted followers of Brigham Young believe that more than accident of mere human agency guided him to the place which ended his journey across mountains and desert. Where else will be found a prettier spot? The panorama spread to the eye by snow-crowned mountains, green valley and gleaming lake, has nowhere a superior in beauty. If it lacks the miniature picturesqueness of Alpine Switzerland or the Riviera, it surpasses them both in sublimity and grandeur. The water flowing over gravelly beds from mountain spring and melting snow, or springing from the surface of the plains in artesian wells, gives the purest of drink and supplies sustenance to vegetation. What would not be given for such a boon by our many American cities whose water supply is the same river or lake into which empty the sewage and effluvia? In Salt Lake the air is constantly stirred by the gently currents from the mountains, pouring down through the canyons, scattering impure gases and disease germs. The blasts which sweep the plains of Wyoming and the Dakotas, stifling man and beast with sand or numbing them with cold, are, before reaching us, broken and tempered by the ranges of mountains. The dryness of our atmosphere, moreover, moderates the extremes of winter and summer. By an hour's ride to the westward one can plunge into the cooling waters of the Great Salt Lake, or by a two hours' journey in the opposite direction sit down by a snow bank in the middle of July. In winter the hot springs take the place of the lake, being both pleasant for the bath and beneficial to disorders of the skin and blood. The trees which line the streets of Salt Lake cast a delightful shade and to beautify the summer with their verdure, or the autumn with their brilliant foliage. To the aesthete the brilliant skies, richly colored foliage, lofty crags, winding streams, snow-capped peaks and sheering surface of the broad lake make a scene of unrivalled loveliness.

THESE SUPERIOR NATURAL GIFTS

conduce to health, vigor and longevity. The resident of Salt Lake receives a glow and inspiration from his climate that promote both mental energy and bodily activity. The variety of employment offered by Salt Lake is of the most diversified character, and can be referred to only in a general way. Segregated from the rest of the world, the pioneers of Salt Lake were thrown upon their own resources. The result of this early influence is to be seen in the numerous small manufactures which under ordinary circumstances do not find lodgement in western cities. A spirit of independence and self-reliance has also been stamped upon the community by this early training in the school of adversity.

Fortunately for those early settlers, as

for us, the natural resources were of such a varied and prolific character as to give employment to a wide range of talent. The soil, the quarries, the mines, the banks of clay, the mountain forests, the lime rock, were all made subservient to man's uses. As the necessities of the community were supplied and the wealth of the city grew, there gradually developed a market for yet other materials of the ground, so that now asphaltum, onyx and many other products alike unknown and unused in early days, have acquired a great value. Yet above all other industries combined, in its importance, has been mining. The wealth produced by the pick has moved the wheels of our commerce and given to Salt Lake its chief prosperity. Directly dependent upon the mines are the smelters, the large supply houses and the agricultural community.

SALT LAKE IS THE CENTRE of the mining activity of Utah, and is the mart for the general exchange of products of mine and soil. Besides this, the city has become the home of those who, having attained opulence through discovery of the precious ores, desire to pass the rest of their days free from care amidst pleasant surroundings.

A full directory of Salt Lake's industries would surprise even her own people. They are great in their combined magnitude rather than in the size of their individual exhibits. For the most part they

clerical and official roster of the roads covering several hundred names.

THE STOCK INDUSTRY OF UTAH

is by no means an unimportant one. For years Salt Lake has been the headquarters of the sheep industry, which has returned great profits and assisted in building up this city. Next to mining, it has been the largest single industry of the territory. The owners of the flocks of sheep, which are scattered over the mountains and valleys, for the most part make their homes in Salt Lake, or look forward to the time when they can retire here with their accumulated wealth. Another factor of considerable moment to the stock industry of Utah has been the establishment here in the past year of large shipping yards.

As a distributing point, Salt Lake has never lost the vantage ground she held as the first settlement of Utah. Her growth as the jobbing center of the inter-mountain country has been commensurate with the rapid development of that country. Merchandise for interior towns, agricultural implements for the fields of three states and territories, supplies and machinery for the mines—in these principal lines large mercantile establishments have sprung up and multiplied with astonishing rapidity. Eastern factories, from sending solicitors to the city, came to locating permanent agencies in Salt Lake, and finally to the establishment

say the first requisite of an ideal place for a home—remunerative employment—has been fully met in Salt Lake city. The inducement offered by Salt Lake to labor of both high and low degree is that which invariably accompanies the development of a country rich in natural resources. The enumeration of a city's resources in itself one of the very best guides in determining the location of a home. What ever may have been the doubt in time past as to Salt Lake's ultimate destiny as the largest and most prosperous city in the inter-mountain country, that doubt has been forever dissipated by the events of the past few years. As long as the mountains continue to give up their treasures and the soil to yield its harvests, Salt Lake will not only be a home of health and beauty, but one of profit and plenty.

SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

What are the social, the religious and the educational advantages offered by Salt Lake? What of her protection from crime; from devastation by fire? What rates of taxation does she exact in return for benefits of government? Finally, how does the cost of living in relation to wages compare with that of other cities of our land? These are questions which every homeseeker asks, for they are vital elements in the consideration of the ideal place for a home.

The social characteristics of Salt Lake city necessarily partake of the spirit of

tion, are after the recent accepted ideas in school architecture. They are handsome in design, their rooms commodious and convenient, and constructed throughout with special reference to health. The corps of instructors have been selected with rigorous care. The board of education is a body in thorough harmony with the spirit of the school work to whose energy and ability the present system is most largely due. Private educational institutions still pursue their labors, but they are no longer in such demand as they were prior to the establishment of the graded public schools.

In no direction are popular ideas so erroneous as in regard to the opportunity and prevalence of crime in the inter-mountain region. People of the east, unacquainted with the facts, are prone to the conclusion that a wild, rugged country, such as surrounds us here, must be a chosen rendezvous of outlaws. On the contrary, few places are more unfavorably situated for the operations of the criminal classes. Population is not so great as to afford concealment. The mountains and desert afford little food for subsistence. The avenues of travel are easily watched. Besides these natural protections, Salt Lake is provided with an efficient police corps, so that the amount of crime is kept at a minimum.

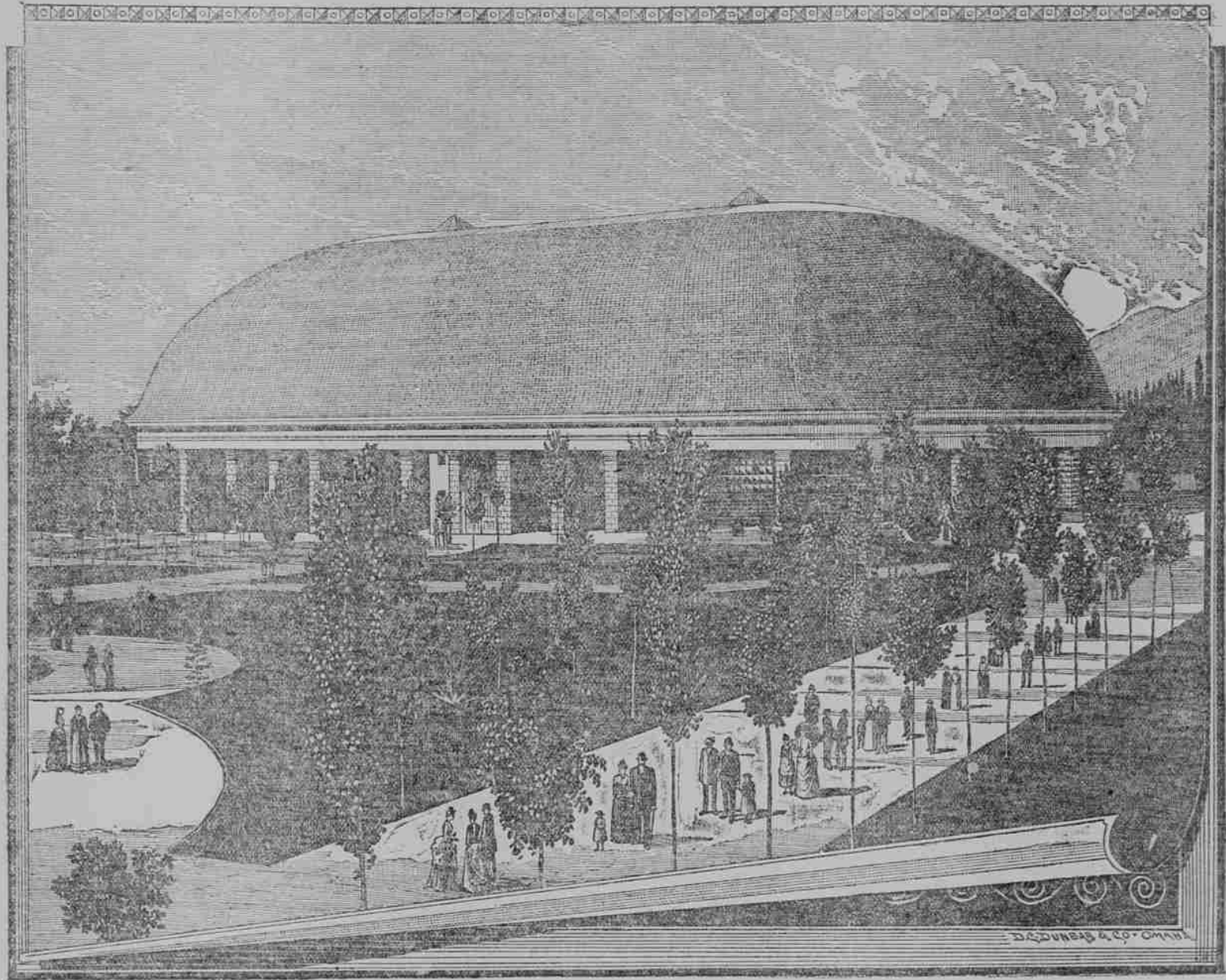
Property, likewise, is protected from fire by a vigilant, well equipped fire department, whose reputation has reached beyond local boundaries. The streets

The bug-bear of all governments, taxation, falls with light touch upon the Salt Lake property-owner. Not for a moment is it to be supposed that this grants immunity from grumbling and protests, which are inseparable features of taxation in all times and all places. No city in the west, however, and few cities in the Union, have a lower rate of taxation than that laid by Salt Lake upon her citizens.

That country offers the cheapest living which gives the most for, not a dollar, but for a day's wages. By this standard Salt Lake will compare favorably with any part of the United States. The cost of transportation over a long, mountainous and sparsely settled country necessarily adds a percentage to the cost of commodities. Wages, however, are a greater per cent. over those paid at the sea-board than are commodities above those of the same locality.

It is, however, to the homeseeker that Salt Lake most especially appeals. The American citizen who wishes to get the maximum of life's happiness from its labor, finds in Salt Lake opportunities unequalled elsewhere. This picture is not a fanciful one. Few come to Salt Lake to establish a home who ever leave it.

So far as nature's bounty and man's providence can provide, Salt Lake is an ideal place for a home. Those other elements that alone can complete the ideal home—love, kindness and hope—must



THE MORMON TABERNACLE.

are of that kind which employs a few men instead of that enormous type in which man degenerates into a mere automaton. Perhaps the largest of all our factories are the woolen mills, the paper mill and the shoe factory. Home industries of every kind have been fostered and encouraged from the days in which the first settlers came into the territory. The cracker, candy, pickle, box, bottling, chemical, silk, collar, tiling, and other small industries in the aggregate give a vast amount of employment to the working classes.

ment here of branch depots for their wares.

THE GROWTH HAS BEEN GRADUAL

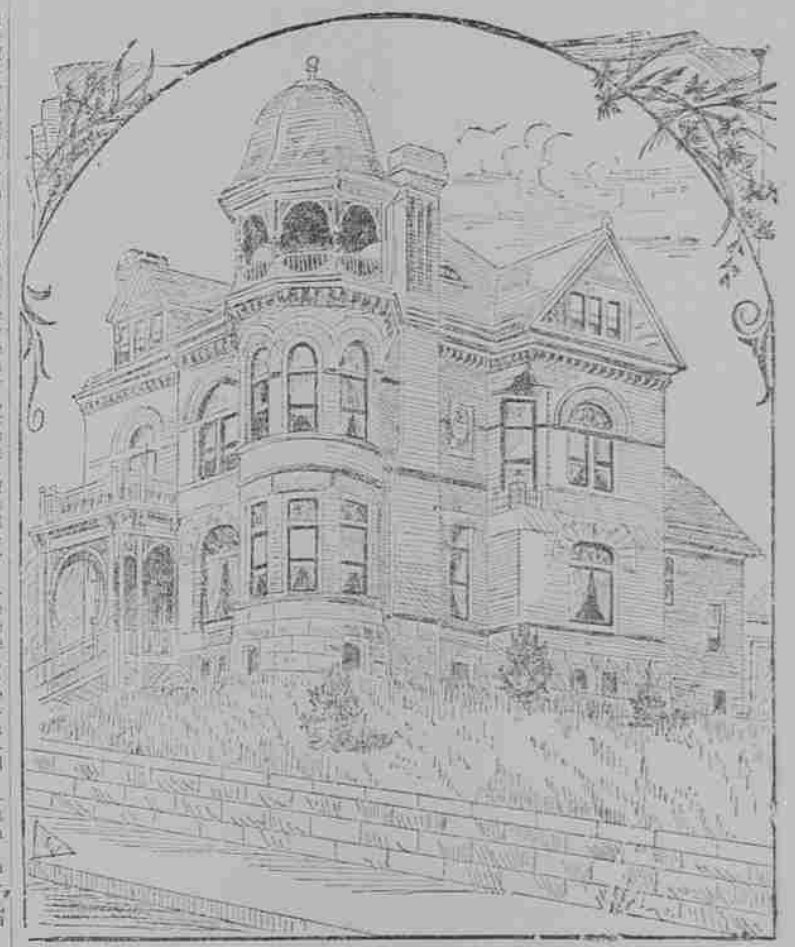
but unceasing; values have had a solid foundation, and few business disasters have attended the city's development. As in the commercial, so in the professional pursuits, Salt Lake has been headquarters for a wide area of country. The location of the principal courts in Salt Lake, together with the centralization of so much wealth, has attracted to the place an exceptionally large and able array of

the west, and nearly of the rugged west. We are not hampered by extreme conventionalities, dominated by caste of any kind or enervated by over-indulgences. The opportunities open to all for advancement and enrichment, make each man considerate of his neighbor; for the poor man of today may be the rich one of the morrow. The spirit of freedom, independence, hospitality and invincibility characteristic of mountainous regions everywhere, mark the life of Salt Lake. Opinion is democratic, honest, open and unbiassed. The gentler influences of life have by no means been wanting. Even in the primitive days of the Salt Lake colony, when a struggle was often one for actual existence, the fine arts were cultivated. A theatre, in many ways one of the most admirable in the land, was erected at a time when the trade of the community was largely conducted by barter. Music, drama, sculpture and painting had their devotees. The result of that influence is seen in the number of artists whom Salt Lake has given to national renown. Thus the aptitudes and the amenities of life walked hand in hand. The city has long been noted for the cultivated and critical quality of its people in the fine arts. The influence of such tastes ever refines and ennobles the home.

Every phase of religious life is represented in Salt Lake city, with as complete toleration as exists in any part of the world. The great temple and tabernacle are fitting emblems of the sacrifice, terror, industry and indomitable perseverance in religious convictions of the heroic band which crossed an almost unknown land, full of dangers, to establish here in mid-desert their faith. Other denominations, too, have here beautiful and fitting monuments to their faith.

The Congregational society but recently dedicated one of the handsomest and finest finished church structures in the west. The Catholic, the Episcopal, the Methodist and the Presbyterian churches all have large congregations and own valuable church property. Scarcely any shade of religious belief is unrepresented in this place.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM OF SALT LAKE is one of its recent marvels. It will take precedence of many of the oldest cities of the land. Its distinctive excellence lies in the fact of its being founded on the most advanced ideas of educational work; that system which, based on German methods, has been modified to meet the exigencies of this busy, practical western hemisphere. The results already attained are most flattering. Our new school buildings, some completed and others in course of construction,



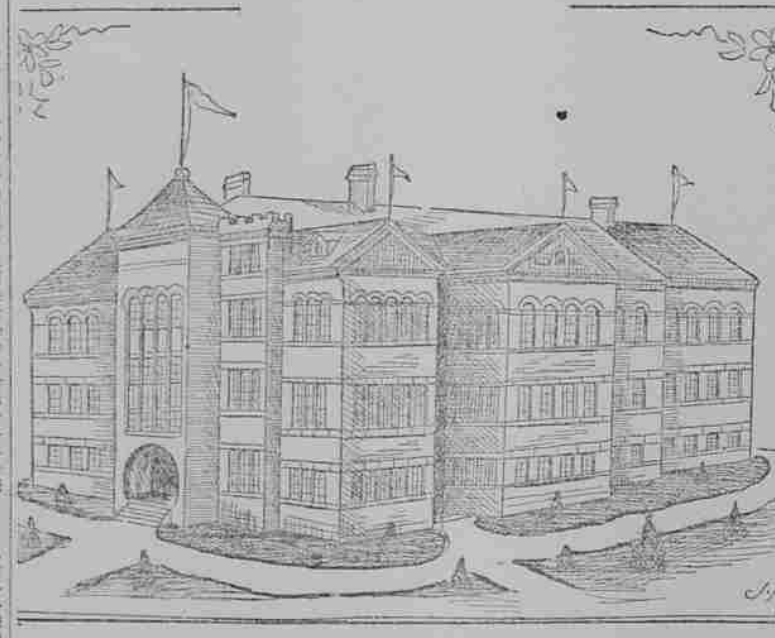
RESIDENCE OF NEPHI W. CLAYTON.

are being paved and the walks put in a condition of permanent excellence. The local transportation problem is one happily solved, few cities in the Union being provided with more complete service than that furnished Salt Lake by her electric lines. The wide streets, everywhere bordered by trees make splendid avenues for traffic and pleasure.

here, as elsewhere, come from within the human heart and not from without.

CADMIUS.
Rum is made from the refuse of sugar. The best comes from the West Indies.

Utah has artists who can "paint all around" any of their brethren in the western states and territories.



THE OQUIRRH SCHOOL BUILDING, SALT LAKE.

These are being augmented continually by the establishment of new lines of production. The foundries of the city have grown into institutions of considerable magnitude, and the location here of the machine shops of the several systems of railroads has brought an additional force of mechanics and artisans. Salt Lake is likewise other the headquarters or the division point in these same systems, the

legal talent. Engineers, metallurgists, mining experts, chemists, have all found it an inviting and remunerative field for their skill. Architecture has in recent years received a strong impetus in the number of handsome homes being erected by citizens of wealth. From almost every city of prominence in the country Salt Lake has attracted professional ability. Thus it is that the second (many would